



II

BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN

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A N N U A L                      R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR and HOUSING OFFICER

for the year

1967.

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BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN

Mayor : Alderman G.T. Barnard.

Deputy Mayor : Councillor R.W. Clitherow.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1967)

Chairman : Councillor R.W. Clitherow

Vice-Chairman : Alderman S.S. Wilson

The Mayor, Alderman G.T. Barnard, Alderman F.W. Goddard,

Councillor Mrs. D.J. Hawkins, Councillor Mrs. K.A. Wilson,

Councillor Brig. J.C.B. Wakeford.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

I.G. Yule, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

Pamela Hunter, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Secretary : Mrs. D.M. Redfern

Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer :

E.D. Edwards, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Secretary : Mrs. A.M. Boyton



R E P O R T  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1967.



BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN

Public Health Department,  
69, High Street,  
Saffron Walden.

May, 1968.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Saffron Walden Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1967 concerning the health of the Borough of Saffron Walden.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of 9,410 shows an increase of 260 over the previous year. The excess of births over deaths represents only 10% of this increase, the remainder is therefore attributable to movement into the area. This, in the main, is of younger people and is serving to provide a more balanced community from the point of view of age structure.

The increase in the birth rate may also be a reflection of this changing population structure. The adjusted birth rate of 18.6 per 1,000 population is above the national figure of 17.2 per 1,000 which is falling. I have commented in some detail on the mortality statistics in the appropriate section of this Report, the only unsatisfactory feature is that despite the decrease in the total number of deaths, the infant mortality rate has increased. This must be viewed in the light of the figures for infant deaths during the past five years which have varied between 1 and 6 (there were 4 infant deaths under 1 year in 1967). With such small numbers an additional death makes a considerable difference to the annual statistics. Not all infant deaths are preventable, and the main aim is therefore to ensure that there is no unnecessary loss of infant life. One factor which is particularly important in ensuring this is for expectant mothers to attend regularly for care and advice during the antenatal period.

The incidence of infectious diseases showed an increase in 1967 mainly due to the outbreak of measles early in the year. The fact that measles vaccine will be available during 1968 to protect susceptible children under 15 years of age should lead to a sharp reduction in the incidence of measles when the next anticipated wave of the disease commences towards the end of the year.

This is the last annual report concerning the health of the Borough I shall have the pleasure of introducing. I am therefore happy to record that the general health of the community as judged by the vital statistics remains very satisfactory. During my relatively short stay as your Medical Officer of Health I have had cause to be grateful for the help and





support I have received from many people. In particular the members of the Council and its Officers together with the various voluntary and statutory services associated with health and welfare have all been ready to assist when necessary. I am pleased therefore to be able to express my sincere thanks to them.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I.G. YULE

Medical Officer of Health.



## SECTION A

### PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

#### (1) General Practitioner Services

These are provided by six doctors in five practices based in the Borough, four of these are single handed practices and the other one has two doctors working in partnership.

Dr. J.H. Bartlett & Dr. R.B. Chalmers, High Street, Tel: 2327.

Dr. A. Brouet, 6, Freshwell Gardens, Tel: 2112.

Dr. Gladys Gray, 67, High Street, Tel: 3683.

Dr. D. MacLeod, 71, High Street, Tel: 2358.

Dr. Eleanor J. Shortt, 2, Park Lane, Tel: 3354.

There are three dental practices in the town.

#### (2) Hospital Services

These services are provided by hospitals in the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board and the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The hospitals which serve the Saffron Walden population are those in Saffron Walden, Cambridge, Newmarket and Bishop's Stortford.

Certain special facilities are provided as follows :-

Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital care are admitted to Brookfields Hospital, Cambridge.

Maternity Cases are accommodated at Newmarket General Hospital, Cambridge Maternity Hospital and Herts and Essex Hospital, Bishop's Stortford.

Geriatric Units in charge of a Consultant Geriatrician have been established at Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge, and St. James' Hospital, Saffron Walden and six beds are reserved for geriatric patients at Saffron Walden General Hospital. Particular attention is paid to rehabilitation.

Chest Clinics serving the Borough are available at Saffron Walden Hospital and at Castle Hill, Cambridge.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases is provided at the Clinic at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and at the Herts & Essex Hospital, Bishop's Stortford.

#### (3) Essex County Council Health Services

Apart from Ambulance and Mental Health Services, these are administered on an Area basis, the Borough of Saffron Walden comes within the West Essex Health Area.

The Area Office is situated at Moot House Annexe, The Stow, Harlow, (telephone: Harlow 25331). The following services and



clinics are provided :-

Health Visiting - This service exists particularly to advise mothers concerning the health of their children especially those under school age. The health visitor has in addition to wide nursing training specialised training and experience which equips her to deal with many other social problems concerning the family and also the elderly and tuberculous.

At present the Health Visitor serving the Borough is :

Miss E.F.W. Jones,  
Essex County Council Health Services Clinic,  
69, High Street, Saffron Walden.  
Tel: Saffron Walden 2194.

District Nurse and Midwifery - These services are carried out by the following District Nurse/Midwives resident in the Borough :-

District Nurse/Midwives Miss M.M. Anderson &  
Mrs. K. Lambert,  
37, Gibson Close,  
Saffron Walden. Tel: 3209.

District Nurse Mrs. E. Tongue,  
27, Landscape View,  
Saffron Walden. Tel: 3496.

Home Help Service and Neighbourly Help Service - Applications for these services should be made to the Area Medical Officer, West Essex Area Health Office, Moot House Annexe, The Stow, Harlow, (tel: Harlow 25331). The organiser for the Saffron Walden Area is Miss S.J.V. Hefford.

Relaxation Classes are held for women during pregnancy at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden, on Monday afternoons.

Women's Welfare Clinic - Advice on contraceptive methods is given to married women where pregnancy would be detrimental to health.

Care of Children up to School Age - Child Welfare sessions are held at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden at 2 p.m. every Friday afternoon.

Facilities are available either by the family doctor or at the Clinic for immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

Cervical Cytology Clinic - By appointment on 2nd and 4th Thursday mornings of each month.

Health of the School Child - Routine medical inspections are carried out in this area on school entrants, school leavers and children in the 10-12 year age group. Special examinations are carried out as required. School children can be immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis, and those in the 12-14 years age group can also be immunized against tuberculosis, with their





parents consent.

Dental Services - Treatment for school children is given at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden by appointment.

Chiropody Clinic - For the elderly, physically handicapped and ante-natal mothers by appointment every Wednesday at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden.

An Old People's Advisory Clinic is held on the last Wednesday of each month at 10.30 a.m. at the Health Services Clinic, 69, High Street, Saffron Walden.

The Mental Health and Ambulance Services are administered directly by the County Health Department, Chelmsford.

A Combined Training Centre for mentally handicapped children and adults is situated in Hill Street, Saffron Walden.

Mental Welfare Officers for the West Essex Area are based at Harlow and can be contacted during office hours at Harlow 27421 and outside office hours via Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow 26791 who will be able to give the name and telephone number of the mental welfare officer on emergency call.

A day and night Ambulance Service is provided and there is an Ambulance Station at Saffron Walden.

Persons requiring an ambulance in an emergency should dial "999" and ask for an ambulance (where there is no dialling system it is sufficient to lift the receiver and ask for an ambulance).

Non-emergency calls are only accepted from a hospital, a doctor or nurse, or other competent person, such as a mental welfare officer. Calls should be made to Chelmsford 54801.

#### (4) Laboratory Service

Bacteriological services for the Borough are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge.





## SECTION B

### STATISTICS

#### 1. GENERAL

Area (acres) .. .. .	7,502
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1967) .. .. .	9,410
Population (Census 1961) .. .. .	8,350
Rateable value (April 1st, 1967) .. .. .	£477,964
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (year ended 31.3.67) .. .. .	£1,906.7.4d.
Number of inhabited houses .. .. .	3,351
Density of Persons per acre .. .. .	1.25
Density of Houses per acre .. .. .	0.45
Average number of occupants per house .. .. .	2.81

#### 2. VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live Births (total) .. .. .	164.
Males .. .. .	88
Females .. .. .	69
Legitimate .. .. .	5
Illegitimate . .. .	2
(b) Live Birth rate per 1,000 population :-	
Crude rate . .. .	17.4
Adjusted rate (Comparability Factor 1.07) .. .. .	18.6
Rate for England and Wales .. .. .	17.2
(c) Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .	4.2
(d) Stillbirths .. .. .	2
Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .. .. .	12.0
(e) Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year) .. .. .	4
Infant Mortality rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	24.4
Infant Mortality rate for England & Wales .. .. .	18.3
Neo-Natal Mortality rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) . .. .	18.3
Perinatal Mortality rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths) .. .. .	24.0
(f) Maternal Mortality .. .. .	NIL
(g) Total deaths all ages .. .. .	138
(h) Death rate per 1,000 population :-	
Crude rate .. .. .	14.7
Adjusted rate (Comparability Factor 0.71) .. .. .	10.4
Rate for England and Wales .. .. .	11.2



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

	1967	1966	1965	1957	1927
LIVE BIRTHS	No.	164	144	170	114
	Crude Rate	17.4	15.73	19.07	15.7
	Adjusted Rate	18.6	17.3	20.97	17.2
INFANT DEATHS	No.	4	1	2	3
	Rate	24.4	6.94	11.76	26.3
MATERNAL DEATHS	No.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Rate	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL DEATHS	No.	138	158	131	125
	Crude Rate	14.7	17.26	14.7	16.8
	Adjusted Rate	10.4	10.53	9.4	10.3
POPULATION (Estimated mid-year)	9,410	9,150	8,910	7,430	5,456

### MORTALITY TABLE.

[illegible]

MORTALITY TABLE (Contd.)

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	A G E I N Y E A R S.						Total All Ages			
				1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75 & over	1967	1966
23. Pneumonia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	13	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	12
24. Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital malformations	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	8	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34. All other accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	5
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	6	20	36	69	67
	F	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	6	12	45	69	91

N.B. The numbers on the extreme left refer to the International Classification of Causes of Death. Where no deaths have been recorded, the entry has been excluded.





## MORTALITY TABLE - MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

There were 20 fewer deaths in 1967 compared with the previous year. This reduction was due solely to a decrease in deaths among women particularly in the age group over 65, so that in 1967 there were the same number of male and female deaths. The crude death rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population and the adjusted rate of 10.4 per 1,000 population represent a decrease over the figures for 1966, and the adjusted rate, which takes account of the age structure of the population in the Borough, is again lower than the rate of 11.2 per 1,000 recorded for England and Wales.

Although the total number of deaths has decreased the number of infant deaths under 1 year showed an increase of 3 over the previous year. This represents an infant mortality rate of 24.4 per 1,000 live births, a level above that for England and Wales for the year 1967. The numbers involved in Saffron Walden Borough however are fortunately relatively small, and when this is the case larger than average fluctuations are bound to occur. A more accurate picture of the trends when numbers are small is obtained by considering a five-year period.

The chief causes of death again fall into three main groups :

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation .. ..	46 deaths (56)	33.3%
Diseases of the Respiratory system .. ..	26 deaths (32)	18.8%
Cancer (all sites) .. .. .	21 deaths (31)	15.2%

1966 figures in brackets.

There is a decrease in each group, but diseases of the Heart and Circulation are still responsible for one third of all deaths, and the main contributor is coronary artery disease. The cause of this disease is not yet fully understood, but from research undertaken it appears to be associated with our modern way of life, and factors such as obesity, lack of exercise, smoking and stress which contribute to many other diseases appear to be closely linked with the aetiology of coronary artery disease.

The message concerning preventive measures is clear therefore despite the fact that the picture concerning the disease is not yet complete.





# SECTION C

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### (1) Notifiable Diseases

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year :

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 60	Over 60
Measles .. .. .	138	3	10	18	28	16	58	2	1	2	-
Scarlet Fever . . . .	11	-	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	-	-
Salmonella Typhi .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Infective Hepatitis ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Measles .. .. .	13	59	60	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever . . . .	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Salmonella Typhi .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Infective Hepatitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-



The increased incidence of infectious diseases reflects the outbreak of measles early in the year. There were also a number of cases of scarlet fever particularly in March, most of these proved to be mild and did not lead to any serious complications.

The single case of typhoid which occurred in 1967 was in an adult following a holiday on the Continent. This case illustrates the most frequent way in which the disease now occurs in this country and serves to remind people who wish to enjoy the pleasures of a holiday abroad that there is a need to be adequately protected by immunization against diseases such as typhoid and paratyphoid.

There were again no cases of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or smallpox during 1967. To maintain this satisfactory state of affairs it is necessary to ensure that the population, particularly infants, receive appropriate immunization and vaccination. Special efforts were made during the year to obtain the highest possible acceptance rates for these preventive procedures.

#### Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases on the tuberculosis register in the Borough at 31st December 1967 was 14, a reduction of two from the previous year. During 1967 three cases were removed from the register as cured, their condition being regarded as satisfactory. One new case of mild pulmonary tuberculous infection was notified.

#### (2) National Assistance Act 1948 (section 47)

This section gives power for the removal to suitable premises of persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically handicapped or living in unhealthy conditions are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. This power is fortunately rarely required and is only used in very extreme circumstances; whenever possible attempts are made to provide services and assistance so that the person can remain in his own home. It was found unnecessary to take action under this Section during the year.



## SECTION D

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following report :-

#### (1) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

In spite of the increasing load on the old borough sewage works and its age the plant functions satisfactorily within its capabilities.

The Council's consultants Messrs. Lemon & Blizard have submitted their proposals for new disposal works but difficulties are being met in the acquisition and planning approval for the alternative sites which have been recommended.

The Council's disposal plant at Swards End is being doubled in capacity to cope with the increased flow resulting from private development in the neighbourhood. The Petlands plant continues to operate satisfactorily.

#### (2) Swimming Bath.

The standard of water purification at the Council's indoor heated swimming pool remains high and ever increasing use is being made of the bath by schools within and outside the County boundary, the Services and clubs of various kinds. A full time instructor is employed by the County Education Department at this bath.

The Borough Council have invited quotations for an air heating and ventilation system to cope with the increased use made of this bath.

Further reconstruction has been carried out to increase the changing room and toilet facilities. Slipper bath accommodation is still provided but the demand for this facility is reduced.

#### (3) Water Supply.

Through-out the district the standard of mains water for domestic purposes has been maintained at a high level as regards quality. The supply has been satisfactory at all times.

Number of dwellinghouses and population served -

(a) Direct to houses	-	3,323 houses	Population 9,349
(b) By means of standpipes	-	22 houses	Population 48
Total population served - 9,397.			





## ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

From Saffron Walden Borough Council per E.C.C.

Labelled - Tap, Municipal Offices, Saffron Walden - mains supply  
from bore in chalk.

### Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance :	Bright with particles	Hardness : Total .....	150
Turbidity :	Less than 3	Carbonate 150)	
Colour .....	Nil	Non-carbonate 0)	
Odour .....	Faintly "chlorinous"	Nitrate Nitrogen .....	8.5
pH. ....	7.1	Nitrite Nitrogen .....	Absent.
Free Carbon Dioxide .....	45	Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....	0.01
Electric Conductivity .....	620	Oxygen Absorbed .....	0.00
Dissolved Solids		Albuminoid Nitrogen .....	0.00
dried at 180°C. ....	440	Residual Chlorine .....	0.05
Chlorine present as Chloride .	23	Metals - Iron, Zinc,	
Alkalinity as		Copper, Lead .....	Absent.
Calcium Carbonate .....	270		

### Bacteriological Results.

Number of colonies developing on Agar per ml. in	( 1 day at 37°C.    2 days at 37°C.    3 days at 20-22°C.		
	...	...	...
	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	... ml.	... ml.	... per 100 ml.
Bact.coli. (Type I)	... ml.	... ml.	... per 100 ml.
Cl.welchii reaction	... ml.	... ml.	

### REPORT ON THE RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLE.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The hardness of the water is very moderate and its content of mineral and saline constituents is not considered excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality.

These results indicate, from the aspect of the chemical analysis, a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes. A very useful degree of softening has been achieved by the base-exchange process but, in connection with this, removal of a substantial proportion of the free carbon dioxide would be advantageous from the aspect of minimising action on metals.





R E P O R T  
of the  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
For the Year 1967.



REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors of the Saffron Walden Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report which gives details of the work and duties carried out by myself or on my instructions during the year 1967.

The year was mainly one of normal routine but there are a few matters worthy of special note.

There are no houses which require action under the Slum Clearance Programme as this is virtually complete. Only two houses remain to be dealt with and the necessary work to bring them up to the required standard is known to be in hand. This in itself is most pleasing but sight should not be lost of those houses which lack the facilities and amenities for present day living and which can best be brought up to a reasonable standard by means of improvement grants. From an amenity aspect the standards required by those parts of Public Health & Housing legislation which I have the responsibility to enforce are comparatively low. Such standards were attained several years ago following a survey I carried out of all the older rented houses. At present the only means of further raising the standard of amenities for these houses is by the greater use of improvement grant powers.

I am also glad to report that there are now no cases of statutory overcrowding due to the re-housing of the only statutorily overcrowded family to suitable Council accommodation.

The last new Council dwellings were completed during December, 1965, and since that time the only Council accommodation available for letting has been existing that has come vacant. As a result the number of applicants re-housed has been much reduced when compared to previous years. Fortunately the total number of applicants has shown little change and there have been only a few cases of applicants with an urgent and desperate need for immediate re-housing. This situation should not, however, be viewed with any complacency as inadequate housing causes many difficulties and emotional upset for a large proportion of applicants on the waiting list. In the main these tend to be the younger families with, or without, children, often sharing accommodation with relatives or renting rooms at a greater rent than they can comfortably afford.

In the section on Clean Air I have given details of the average concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air during the first



three months of the years 1964 to 1967. There has been a steady reduction in the concentrations of smoke over these four years but the concentrations of sulphur dioxide tend to increase.

The Annual Report provides me with an opportunity to formally thank the many people who have assisted and advised me during the year. In particular the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors for their support and understanding, Doctor I.G. Yule, Medical Officer of Health and his Secretary, Mrs. D.M. Redfern, for advice and liason on matters of public health and to all Chief Officers and Staff at the Municipal Offices for their freely offered help and co-operation.

A special thank you to my Secretary, Mrs. A.M. Boyton, for the most able and efficient way in which she has carried out the many varied aspects of those duties which fall to the lot of my small office which besides public health include those of housing enquiries and allocations, tenancy matters and complaints of all description.

I am Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E.D. EDWARDS

Public Health Inspector & Housing Officer.





## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.

Summary of Visits and Inspections recorded during the Year :-

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED	..	..	..	..	..	..	1244

## Public Health.

Public Health Act .. .. .	35
Re-inspections .. .. .	43
Premises affected with insect pests .. .. .	1
Drainage and conservancy .. .. .	19
Smoke abatement : Visits .. .. .	2
Observations . .. .	1
Noise Abatement .. .. .	34
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	2
Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	66

Housing.

Overcrowding ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Housing Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30

### Water Supply.

Inspections and investigations ..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits re: Water Sampling ..	..	..	..	..	134

## Food &amp; Drugs Act.

Meat Inspections at Slaughterhouses .. .. .	381
Inspection of Food & visits regarding soundness of same .	21
Inspections of Food Premises .. .. .	46
Inspections of Slaughterhouses .. .. .	11
Inspections of Market Stalls and Vehicles .. .. .	66

## Infectious Disease.

Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Disinfections	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act : Inspections .	..	39
Visits         ..	..	38

Shops Act Inspections .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
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Factories Act Inspections .. .. . 7

Factories Act Inspections - Outworkers .. .. . -

Pet Animals Act; Animal Boarding Establishments Act . . . -

Rodent Control .. .. . 34

Scrap Metal Dealers Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
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Waste Foods Order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
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Visits in connection with :-

Applications for Council accommodation	..	..	..	51
Tenancies of Council accommodation	..	..	..	149





## ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Informal notices served which required the remedy of :-

i. defects at dwellinghouses	.. .. .	16
ii. nuisance from foul ditches and watercourses due to the discharge of effluent from septic tanks and similar	.. .. .	4
iii. nuisance caused by accumulations of offensive matter		Nil
iv. nuisance caused by emission of dust or fume .	..	1
v. unsatisfactory water supplies from wells	.. ..	Nil

Informal notices complied with in respect of :-

i. defects at dwellinghouses	.. .. .	11
ii. nuisance from foul ditches and watercourses due to the discharge of effluent from septic tanks and similar	.. .. .	7
iii. nuisance caused by accumulations of offensive matter		1
iv. nuisance caused by emission of dust or fume .	..	1
v. defective drains	.. .. .	2

Three formal notices were served and two complied with, there being two outstanding at the end of the year.

Details of defects and nuisances remedied are listed on Page 18 of this Report.

## THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS.

Several wasps nests were destroyed during the year and, where these occurred in or about domestic or business properties, were charged for at 10/- for each treatment carried out. A few nests were also destroyed in roadside verges and similar public property.

Only one disinfestation was carried out and this was for carpet beetles which had been found in wool used in the weaving room of a local college.

Advice as to means of controlling insects not of public health significance was also given on several occasions.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE ENQUIRIES AND CONTROL.

17 enquiries and 2 re-visits were made in connection with infectious diseases. Action mainly consisted of advising the person concerned as to ways and means of preventing the spread of infection to their families and the public at large. Enquiries were also made in certain cases as to the probable source of the infection but such enquiries were not conclusive.

The following notifiable diseases or suspected cases were investigated :

Typhoid .. .. .	1
Suspected dysentery (not confirmed) ..	1
Infectious Hepatitis .. .. .	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	1
Scarlet fever .. .. .	13

## ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

### Repair of Dwellings.

One formal notice was served to secure the repair and improvement of a dwelling which appeared to be unfit for human habitation. Defects included inadequate natural lighting and ventilation in two rooms, lack of a suitable food store and general repairs. This notice was satisfactorily complied with during the period of time allowed.

### Demolition, closure etc., of unfit houses.

One house was closed at the end of the year and the displaced occupant (1 person) was awaiting alternative accommodation.

The Closing Orders previously issued for Nos.23 & 25, Castle Street were determined after these houses had been converted to one and repaired, improved and made in all respects fit for human habitation. A Closing Order previously issued for 15, Mount Pleasant Cottages was also determined after it had been made in all respects fit.

### Overcrowding.

No new cases of statutory overcrowding were recorded during the year. There was only one case of overcrowding on the register and this was remedied when the family concerned were transferred from their three bedroom Council house to two 3 bedroom Council houses which had been converted into one.

### General.

No new Council Dwellings were erected but 108 Private Dwellings were completed. At the end of the year there were approximately 3,351 occupied dwellings of all types.





## FACTORIES and OUTWORKERS.

7 inspections were made of premises registered as factories and all were found satisfactory. Several defects found prior to 1967 were remedied.

1 person was registered as an outworker.

The prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, are given on Pages 19 & 20 of this Report.

## NOISE ABATEMENT.

Three complaints were received and 34 visits were made in connection with the control of noise, of this total 31 visits were made from February to September in connection with one particular complaint.

The matters dealt with were as follows :-

1. Complaint of noise from parties continuing until the early hours of the morning. Interviewed persons concerned and obtained their co-operation to avoid grounds for further complaint.

2. Complaint of noise from an air compressor in factory premises started up at 6:00 a.m. and disturbing the sleep of nearby residents. Obtained co-operation of management to ensure door of factory kept closed until at least 7:30 a.m. and so reduce emission of noise during the early morning.

3. Complaints of noise from fan operated cooling plant situated outside a factory. Complaints initially from occupier of an adjoining factory and later from occupants of nearby dwellinghouses.

Many visits were necessary in this case and assessment of the extent of nuisance proved difficult at first when relying solely on one's sense of hearing. A British Standard (B.S.4142:1967) was published in March, 1967, entitled "Method of Rating Industrial Noise Affecting Mixed Residential and Industrial Areas" and it was decided the application of this Standard would be appropriate for assessing the noise in question.

A sound level meter was hired for this purpose and readings were taken from several points under varying weather conditions on different days. It was necessary to take two sets of readings at much the same time - one set to obtain the normal level of background noise and the other to obtain the higher level of noise when the offending plant was in operation.

After applying the various corrections required by the British Standard the conclusions reached were :-

1. that complaints were likely in the case of the occupants of the nearby dwellinghouses, and

2. that complaints were of marginal significance in the case of the adjoining factory. It should be noted in this case that the British Standard is concerned with the effect of noise on persons living in the vicinity and the terms used are in that context.





The offending plant was later re-sited (early 1968) to a point where it was enclosed on two sides by existing buildings. The level of noise at the dwellinghouses was reduced to such a degree that the plant in question could not be heard above the normal background level of noise for the neighbourhood. The re-siting of the plant made no significant reduction in the level of noise over the greater part of the area in which the adjoining factory is situated and where the complaint originated.

Circular 22/67 - Ministry of Housing & Local Government.

Industrial Noise.

This circular considers certain aspects of the final report of the Committee on the Problems of Noise relating to industrial processes. Guidance regarding the control of noise is given in the circular and the Committee recommend that certain training should be made available to all local authority staff who have to deal with noise problems in their work.

Arising from this recommendation the Council authorised me to attend a short course on noise abatement and control at Tottenham Technical College. This course was most instructive and interesting and the knowledge gained has proved most useful in the carrying out of those duties concerned with the control of noise.

CLEAN AIR.

3 visits were made in connection with the Clean Air Act and as a result 2 informal notices were served where inhabitants of the neighbourhood suffered nuisance from the burning of domestic and trade refuse. Both notices were complied with immediately.

National Survey of Air Pollution.

The apparatus for the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide, first put into operation as from 29th October, 1963, continued in use. The information provided is of greatest value in connection with the national survey of air pollution but by way of local interest I detail below the average daily measurements of smoke & sulphur dioxide in Saffron Walden during the first three months of the years 1964 to 1967.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Smoke.</u>	<u>Sulphur Dioxide.</u>
1964	8,650	104	95
1965	8,910	63	86
1966	9,150	60	87
1967	9,410	43	96

NOTE: Concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.



It is pleasing to note there has been a marked reduction in the emission of smoke over the past four years. I can only assume this is due to the continuing trend towards improved and more efficient means of heating, particularly that of heating dwellings and business premises by forms of central heating or warmed air. Such heating by oil, gas, electricity or smokeless solid fuels reduces the use of coal and, in turn, the visible pollution of the air.

Unhappily, however, rising standards of heating and the greater use of liquid gaseous and solid fuels can be expected to raise the concentrations of sulphur dioxide in the air. As an invisible pollutant sulphur dioxide could be regarded as a greater hazard than smoke which can at least be seen.

I have again compared measurements taken in Saffron Walden to those taken at certain other towns picked at random in various parts of the country. These measurements are shown on Page 21 and are the average daily measurement during the first three months of 1967.



THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

TABLE "A"  
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Class of Premises.	Number of premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.
Offices .. .. .	5	63	10
Retail Shops .. .. .	5	105	27
Wholesale shops, warehouses .	-	4	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .. .	-	6	-
Fuel storage depots .. .	-	2	1
TOTALS	10	180	39

TABLE "B"

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES	77
--	----

TABLE "C"  
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR.

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed.
Offices .. .. .	345
Retail shops .. .. .	473
Wholesale departments, warehouses .. .. .	56
Catering establishments open to the public .. .. .	34
Canteens . .. .	3
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	5
Total	916
Total Males	417
Total Females	499





TABLE "D"  
EXEMPTIONS.

Part I	Space (Section 5 (2))	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Part II	Temperature (Section 6)	.	..	..	..	..	Nil
Part III	Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Part IV	Washing Facilities (Section 10 (1))	.	..	..	..	..	Nil

TABLE "E"  
PROSECUTIONS.

Prosecutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
--------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

TABLE "F"  
STAFF.

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil



## THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

### Registration and Inspection.

10 new premises were registered and 9 discontinued so the total of 180 premises registered with the Council showed little alteration to the previous year. The total persons employed in such premises were also much the same at 916 compared to 917 the year before.

Inspections were carried out as and when time permitted but at the end of the year there were still a few registered premises yet to receive an initial inspection. In general the premises which had been left were those where the standards of health, safety and welfare for employees were expected, or known, to be high.

### Operation of the General Provisions of the Act.

No particular difficulties were encountered in obtaining the satisfactory remedy of contraventions found during the course of inspection and employers were most helpful and co-operative.

An analysis of contraventions found on inspection is as follows :-

Want of cleanliness	1	Seating facilities	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Eating facilities	Nil
Temperature - inadequate	Nil	Unsatisfactory or dangerous	
- thermometer required	6	floors, passages & stairs	4
Ventilation	Nil	Fencing of machinery	Nil
Lighting	Nil	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
Unsuitable or inadequate sanitary conveniences	6	Want of prescribed First Aid Materials	2
Unsuitable or inadequate washing facilities	5	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	Nil
Inadequate supply of drinking water	Nil	Training of young persons working dangerous machinery	Nil
Lack of suitable clothing accommodation	Nil	Miscellaneous	9

TOTAL CONTRAVENTIONS 33

A total of 13 notices were served requiring these contraventions to be remedied. 22 notices were complied with and this total includes several notices served the previous year.

### Accidents.

No accidents were notified during the year.



# FOOD PREMISES and FOOD INSPECTION.

There are 91 premises within the Borough and particulars requested in connection with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 are shown below -

Type of food premises.	Number.	Premises which comply with Regulation 16 (Provision of wash-hand basins).	Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Provision of sinks for washing food and equipment).	Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
Restaurants & cafes	6	6	6	6
School & factory canteens	9	9	9	9
Hotels & Licensed Premises	21	21	21	21
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Bakehouses	2	2	2	2
Bakers & Confectioners shops	4	4	4	4
Wet Fish shops	2	2	2	2
Wet & fried fish shops	2	2	2	2
Fried fish shops	1	1	1	1
Grocers	10	10	6	6
General stores (groceries, sweets etc.)	14	14	7	6
Sweet shops	8	8	-	-
Greengrocers	5	5	4	4





13 food premises continued to be registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed or preserved food.

A total of 38 premises were registered under Section 158 of the Essex County Council Act, 1933, for the sale and storage of ice-cream or similar commodity. Three registrations were new and three registrations were given up. No ice-cream is manufactured in the Borough.

An average of 21 food vehicles (other than delivery vans) and stalls operate in the Borough. The types are as follows :-

Mobile butchers shops .. .. .	5
Fish Stalls .. .. .	1
Mobile Fish and Chip Fryers .. .. .	1
Sweet Stalls .. .. .	1
Mobile Grocery shops .. .. .	2
Fruit and Vegetable stalls .. .. .	4
Mobile greengrocers .. .. .	2
Ice-cream vehicles .. .. .	5

Food premises were inspected as and when possible and the general standard continued to be satisfactory. 6 informal notices were served in connection with minor contraventions of the hygiene regulations and four of these notices concerned recently opened shops which were not quite up to the required standard.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles), Regulations, 1966, came into operation as from 1st January, 1967, and laid down requirements as to markets, stalls and delivery vehicles.

The Borough market is concentrated into a fairly small area and the food stalls are normally in use on each occasion by the same trader who is well-known to his customers and myself. Enforcement of the Regulations has in consequence been fairly simple as compared to those markets where the traders tend to be different from week to week. Conditions in the market and at the stalls were generally satisfactory and, from the aspect of personal hygiene, the provision of sanitary and washing accommodation at the nearby Corn Exchange was most useful.

The delivery vehicles most affected were those used by butchers and it was necessary to fit proper hand-washing facilities in those vehicles used for the delivery of uncovered meat for retail sale.

46 inspections of food premises and 66 inspections of food stalls and delivery vehicles were recorded during the year.

#### Food Inspection.

9 visits were made for the purpose of examining various foodstuffs to determine whether or not they were fit for human consumption. In all cases the food was surrendered voluntarily and was subsequently destroyed.



The types and quantities of food surrendered were as follows :-

Tinned Food.

Fruit	121	lbs.
Meat	56	lbs.
Vegetables	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Fish	21	lbs.
Milk	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Cream	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.

12 other visits were made concerning the fitness of food for human consumption or in response to complaints with regard to food.

A total of 7 complaints were received concerning the suitability of foodstuffs purchased by customers and there was justification for complaint in all but one case. On investigation the causes for complaints were as follows :-

Normal risk with particular type of foodstuff concerned and against which little action possible by shop-keeper ..	1
Mishandling or lack of knowledge of care necessary with particular food-stuff concerned .. .. .	4
Breakdown of plant or other abnormal conditions .. ..	1

No formal action was taken but the necessary warnings were given and advice or direction to prevent similar complaints in the future. All such action is recorded and if a similar complaint occurred, or advice or direction was disregarded, the Council would be recommended to take formal action where appropriate. Some of these cases would best be referred to the Essex County Council as being the Food & Drugs Authority for the district they have wider powers to deal with certain complaints concerning food.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There was a further slight reduction in the number of animals slaughtered for food in the Borough as compared with recent years. The cause for this reduction was due to small changes at each of the slaughterhouses concerned.

Comparative figures are as follows :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
1957.	550	2599	470	41	3660
1959.	398	2422	1133	22	3975
1961.	706	2234	1127	23	4090
1963.	763	2617	1101	10	4491
1965.	732	2863	793	2	4390
1966.	648	2693	678	8	4027
1967.	665	2527	755	3	3950





Every animal slaughtered at either of the two slaughterhouses was inspected as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. The charges for meat inspection as permitted by the Regulations produced the sum of £196. 17. 6d.

The number of animals where part of the carcase or offal was rejected as being unfit for human consumption was a little higher than has been usual during recent years. In the majority of cases the cause of rejection was due to a parasitic affection making it necessary for the affected organ to be rejected in total or in part. Such localised affections seldom had any deleterious effect on the remaining organs or carcase meat which were released for human consumption in the usual way.

The amounts of meat and offal rejected are shown below and represent only a very minute proportion of the carcase meat and offal released for human consumption :-

1957.	1 ton.	19 cwts.	2 qrs.	3 lbs.
1959.	1 ton.	11 cwts.	0 qrs.	13 lbs.
1961.	1 ton.	7 cwts.	0 qrs.	5 lbs.
1963.	1 ton.	10 cwts.	3 qrs.	23 lbs.
1965.	1 ton.	4 cwts.	1 qr.	15 lbs.
1966.	1 ton.	2 cwts.	3 qrs.	5 lbs.
1967.	1 ton.	13 cwts.	3 qrs.	9 lbs.

#### Slaughterhouse Facilities.

Conditions at both slaughterhouses continued to be satisfactory and minor repairs and improvements were carried out at both premises.

#### General.

The work of meat inspection continued smoothly with the ready co-operation and help of management and staff at both slaughterhouses as during previous years.

Some meat inspection continued to be necessary outside normal working hours and a visit to one slaughterhouse is made late on every Saturday afternoon for a total period of 1 to 1½ hours.

381 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection.

A summary of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part is given on Page 22 of this Report.





## WATER SUPPLIES.

### Main supplies.

The routine sampling for bacteriological examination of the mains water supplies provided by the Lee Valley Water Company was carried out at weekly intervals during the year except when absent on leave. Samples were collected from various points in the Borough in order to ensure results were representative of the Borough as a whole. All samples for bacteriological analysis were completely satisfactory.

A sample was also taken for chemical analysis and a copy of the report is given on Page 12 of the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

### Well supplies.

At the beginning of the year four deep wells providing the only source of water to 6 dwellings and 1 factory were in use and, as routine, were sampled either at monthly or quarterly intervals according to results of samples in the past.

Two wells continued to give unsatisfactory reports and the owners or owner/occupiers, as appropriate, were recommended to provide other means of water supply. Arrangements were in hand at the end of the year to replace one of these wells by a mains water supply and the owners of the properties served by the other unsatisfactory well had agreed in principle to replace it by a mains supply. When these two wells are discontinued there will only be two properties remaining which obtain water from wells.

### Swimming Bath.

Samples from the Municipal Swimming Bath were highly satisfactory and comparable to water direct from the main supply.

### Summary of samples collected for bacteriological examination.

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Main supply - Town Area	26	26	Nil
Main supply - Swards End.	18	18	Nil
Main supply - Audley End Village	22	22	Nil
Main supply - Little Walden	20	20	Nil
Main supply - Other parts of Borough	9	9	Nil
Well supplies in use	33	17	16
Municipal Swimming Bath	6	6	Nil



## RODENT CONTROL.

The number of infestations notified or found on routine survey for rats was very similar to the previous year. Infestations were generally small and tended to be on the outer edges of the Town which was probably due to rats migrating from farm and other land.

Rodent control at the refuse tips continued to be most satisfactory and the level of infestation very low. This is partly due to the proper levelling and covering of the refuse at the tip which does not allow the ready infestation by rats. There are no more rats at the refuse tips than one would be likely to find on agricultural land.

As a result of notification or routine survey a total of 174 premises or land areas were found to be infested with rats and 9 with mice. A total of 207 treatments and re-treatments were carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

A routine treatment of the Town sewers was carried out during June, bait being laid in 100 inspection chambers situated at various points over the whole sewered area. 8 manholes showed take of bait and this was the level of infestation normal for recent years. All 8 takes were in one area at the edge of Town and as infestations have occurred in this same area over several years, I have come to the conclusion there is probably some means of communication between the soil and surface water sewerage systems at this point. Fortunately the presence of rats in the sewers in this area does not appear to give rise to any surface infestations.



## HOUSING APPLICATIONS and TENANCIES.

The number of new applications for Council accommodation was 90 as compared with 87 in the previous year.

A summary of applications outstanding at the end of the year is as follows :-

Applications from :

Single persons.. .. .	11	(15)
Single elderly persons .. .. .	47	(53)
Married elderly couples &c. .. .. .	54	(47)
Married couples with :		
No children .. .. .	62	(53)
One child .. .. .	70	(66)
Two children (same sex) . .. .	20	(23)
Two children (opposite sex) .. .. .	20	(24)
Three children (same sex) .. .. .	2	(7)
Three children (opposite sexes) .. .. .	14	(12)
Four children (same sex) .. .. .	1	(1)
Four children (opposite sex) .. .. .	3	(4)
Five children (same sex) .. .. .	1	(1)
Five children (opposite sexes) .. .. .	1	(1)
Total applicants	306	(307)

(Figures in brackets refer to 1966).

91 names were withdrawn from the list of applicants for the following reasons :-

Purchased own houses .. .. .	5
Found other accommodation .. .. .	19
Removed from District .. .. .	18
Decease .. .. .	6
Miscellaneous reasons .. .. .	30
Granted tenancies .. .. .	13

No new houses were built during the year but 15 existing dwellings came vacant.

The reasons for the existing dwellings coming vacant are as follows :-

Left District .. .. .	2
Through old age, illness or death .. .. .	6
Tenants who obtained other accommodation .. .. .	4
Tenants who purchased own accommodation .. .. .	3

No new Council dwellings were completed but the erection of 28







flats for elderly persons at the Fairycroft Road site was commenced during the latter half of the year.

Council accommodation occupied during the year was as follows :-

	<u>Families</u>
New accommodation let for the first time :	
(a) to applicants .. .. .	-
(b) to applicants displaced from condemned houses ..	-
(c) to transferred Council tenants .. ..	-
Existing accommodation let :	
(a) to applicants .. .. .	13
(b) families displaced from condemned houses ..	-
(c) to transferred Council tenants .. ..	14
Tenants allowed to change tenancies with :	
(a) other tenants of the Council .. ..	4
(b) tenants of other local authorities .. ..	1
	<hr/>
New tenancies	<u>32</u>

Council owned accommodation at the end of the year consisted of the following :-

	<u>Pre-war.</u>	<u>Post-war.</u>
4 bedroom houses	2	22
3 bedroom houses	160	422
2 bedroom houses	-	30
2 bedroom flats	-	44
2 bedroom Arcon bungalows	-	20
Bed-sitting room flats	16	-
<u>For elderly persons.</u>		
2 bedroom flats	-	30
2 bedroom bungalows	-	8
1 bedroom bungalows	-	2
1 bedroom flats	-	18
Bed-sitting room flats	-	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	<u>178 pre-war dwellings.</u>	<u>602 post-war dwellings.</u>

51 visits were made in connection with housing applications and 149 visits in connection with matters affecting Council tenancies.



DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED.

(Under Public Health & Housing Acts).

General.

Accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ditches improved	..	..	..	..	..	3

Drainage.

Obstructed drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water-closets repaired, improved or re-constructed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Unsatisfactory discharge of effluent from septic tanks discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	6

Repairs to Dwellinghouses.

Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired, renewed or provided	..	..	..	..	..	4
Floors renewed or repaired - rooms	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dampness remedied - rooms	..	..	..	..	..	3
Doors and windows repaired or renewed	.	..	..	..	..	4
Fireplaces and chimneys repaired	.	..	..	..	..	3
Natural lighting improved	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food stores provided	..	..	..	..	..	1



FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4 & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority.	NIL	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	61	7	-	-
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	NIL	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	7	NIL	NIL

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	NIL	5	NIL	NIL	NIL





Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134).

Section 133.

Number of out-workers in August  
list required by Section 133 (1)(c)

Number of cases of default in  
sending lists to Council

Number of prosecutions for  
failure to supply lists

Section 134.

Number of instances of work  
in unwholesome premises

Notices served

Prosecutions

Nature of Work.	
Wearing Apparel.	
Making etc.	Cleaning & washing.
1	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-



Average daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide taken at Saffron Walden and other localities during the period 3rd January, 1967 to 3rd April, 1967.

CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE and  $\text{SO}_2$  EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE.

SITE	POPULATION (thousands)	NATIONAL SURVEY CLASSIFICATION FOR SITE OF INSTRUMENT.	SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE.
Saffron Walden	9.4	Small town centre, limited commercial area mixed with old residential housing and possibly minor industry.	43 (60)	96 (87)
Town, Hertfordshire.	20.7	AS FOR SAFFRON WALDEN.	73 (77)	79 (81)
Seaside town, North Wales.	21.7	AS FOR SAFFRON WALDEN.	63 (123)	41 (141)
Town, Buckinghamshire.	33.7	AS FOR SAFFRON WALDEN.	89 (73)	93 (107)
City, Midlands.	1,102.7	Residential area with high-density housing, interspersed with some industrial undertakings and surrounded by other built-up areas.	88 (138)	190 (228)
North London - 2 miles from CITY.	----	AS FOR CITY, MIDLANDS, but in a smoke control area.	83 (111)	269 (411)

The figures in brackets are the average daily measurements for approximately the same period in 1966 in the localities listed.



MEAT INSPECTION.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	665	Nil	3	755	2527	Nil
Number inspected	665	Nil	3	755	2527	Nil
<u>All diseases and conditions except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	164	Nil	Nil	41	367	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease or a condition other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	24.7%	Nil	Nil	5.6%	14.7%	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	44	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.8%	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil







